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101st Congress
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STUDY MISSION TO QUITO, ECUADOR FOR PARTICIPATION IN ANDEAN PARLIAMENT AND MEETINGS WITH ECUADOREAN OFFICIALS

(MARCH 1 to 4, 1989)

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

[101st Congress]

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From March 1 to 4, 1989, the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control conducted a study mission to Quito, Ecuador to participate in the Seventh Semi-Annual Session of the Andean Parliament. While in Quito, the delegation also met with Ecuadorean President Rodrigo Borja and Minister of Government Andres Vallejo to discuss narcotics control efforts in Ecuador.

The delegation consisted of the following members of the Select Committee: Chairman Charles B. Rangel, and Representatives Benjamin A. Gilman, Solomon P. Ortiz, and James M. Inhofe, Assisting the delegation were the following staff of the Select Committee: Edward H. Jurith, Staff Director; Elliott A. Brown, Minority Staff Director; Rebecca Hedlund and Richard Baum, Professional Staff Members. Also participating in the study mission were Rita Kardeman of the Chairman's staff and Henry Bisharat of the Office of Andean Affairs, Department of State.

The Andean Parliament consists of delegations from the legislatures of each of the five Andean nations: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. All of the cocaine consumed in the United States is cultivated, processed, and trafficked from the Andean region. The delegation was impressed by the recognition on the part of the Andean Parliamentarians that drug trafficking and drug abuse are problems that transcend national borders, and will require regional strategies and hemispheric cooperation to conquer.

The delegation also had a productive session with President Rodrigo Borja of Ecuador and was impressed by his personal dedication and the commitment of his government to combat drug trafficking and drug related corruption. The President told the delegation, "We have the firm will to fight what we consider to be the scourge of mankind." Borja stated that it was his determination to prevent the drug trafficking cartels from getting a foothold in Ecuador, as they have other Andean nations.

The delegation was pleased by its visit to Quito. It reinforced important ties between the U.S. Congress and the members of the legislative bodies of the Andean states. The committee's visit underscored the need for continued regional and hemispheric cooperation in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking, and the clear need for the Bush Administration to move forward on the implementation of the international narcotics control provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100–690).

Meeting With Ambassador Milos Alcalay, Executive Secretary of the Andean Parliament, March 2, 1989

Chairman Rangel opened the discussion by expressing his delight and that of the delegation, in once again having the opportunity to meet with Ambassador Alcalay and Members of the Andean Par-

liament. After introducing the delegation to Ambassador Alcalay, the Ambassador made the following observations:

The historic conflict between drug producing nations and drug consuming nations is breaking down. There is a growing realization that drug producing nations are becoming drug consuming nations and that drug consuming nations are becoming drug producing nations. He also pointed out that there is a growing awareness that the United States is concerned about reducing the demand for illicit drugs.

The joint declaration by representatives of the Andean Parliament and representatives of the United States Congress at the meeting in Washington, DC on June 21, 1988, is most important in developing relationships and friendships between the two parliamentary bodies. He further stressed that these meetings, in which Members of the U.S. Congress are present, are important in helping to solve political, economic, and social problems, including the problems of poverty.

The Andean Parliament supports the recently adopted United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The anti-narcotics convention was adopted in Vienna, Austria on December 19, 1988. The Andean Parliament has been instrumental in facilitating the ratification process of the multilateral convention.

Ambassador Alcalay pointed out that the Andean Parliament works closely with the European Parliament and has urged, as have Members of the Narcotics Select Committee, that the Parliament reestablish its narcotics committee. The European Parliament established a narcotics committee in the mid-1980s to study the problems of narcotics trafficking and drug abuse in Europe and the United States. The committee issued its report and was subsequently disbanded. The Andean Parliament, which was established in 1979, created its Seventh Commission, the Narcotics Commission, which has formerly met on two occasions: the first, in Paipa, Colombia in 1987—Chairman Rangel and Mr. Gilman attended that session—and the second in Quito, Ecuador.

The Andean Parliament also interacts with the Latin American Parliament, the Organization of American States, and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control [UNFDAC]. There is also an effort to develop an Amazon Parliament, which would consist of the five Andean nations plus Brazil and Suriname.

Chairman Rangel asked what can be done to handle the crippling effects that are occurring in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, nations that are held hostage by the drug traffickers and whose judicial systems are paralyzed by the drug traffickers. It is questionable whether the international narcotics strike force, which is encouraged in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, can be established at this time be noted, Ambassador Alcalay stated, however, that the international community is coming closer together on this and other drug-related issues by recognizing that narcotics trafficking is a crime against humanity, thereby moving in the direction of a global force to combat the drug traffickers.

For 1989, the Narcotics Commission expects to hold five meetings, one in each of the five capitals of the member nations of the Andean Parliament.

Mr. Gilman stressed the need to implement the international aspects of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, specifically its references to a Western Hemispheric Summit, a regional drug strategy, an anti-narcotics training center, and the creation of an international criminal court. He urged Ambassador Alcalay to put these items on the agenda of the Andean Parliament for discussing among its members. Although adopting anti-drug resolutions and declarations are important, the international community needs to do more than adopt resolutions and declarations. There is now an urgent need to implement the goals stated in these resolutions. Mr. Gilman also stressed the need for the Andean Nations to contribute to the UN Drug Fund since they derive so much from UNFDAC.

Ambassador Alcalay agreed that there is a need for a summit meeting of the heads of state of the Latin American states. In this regard, President Rodrigo Borja stated in our meeting with him that such a summit meeting with President Bush "would be useful."

Members of the delegation expressed their strong support of Ambassador Alcalay's leadership with the Andean Parliament and thanked him for his efforts in fostering meetings between Members of the Parliament and Members of the U.S. Congress.

MEETING BETWEEN THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION AND THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT'S COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS, QUITO, ECUADOR, MARCH 2, 1989

The President of the Andean Parliament Humerto Pelaez of Colombia opened the proceedings by welcoming the U.S. Congressional Delegation. He stated that the Andean countries recognize that they are the main producers of cocaine and are struggling hard to combat this production. You, in the United States, he added, recognize your responsibility because of consumption. Thus an important barrier has been overcome and we can work together in fighting the common enemy of drugs.

The President said that drug traffickers are the wealthiest criminal organization in the world. The drug cartels are now moving into other areas, including gunrunning and guerrilla activities. All of us must struggle hard to completely eradicate the scourge of humanity.

The President said that the visit of the U.S. Congressional Delegation encourages them tremendously and that they were pleased to welcome their old friends, Mr. Rangel and Mr. Gilman, to the proceedings.

Chairman Rangel greeted the Andean participants and introduced the members of the U.S. delegation. He said that the U.S. is proud of its omnibus anti-drug bill which develops a strategy to fight drugs on all fronts.

Mr. Rangel pointed out that it is important for allies in the Hemisphere to put aside their differences and make life better for all Americans. The Chairman underscored the fact that it is imperative that all nations view the drug trafficking organizations as a common enemy and that in this fight all freedom-loving nations "stand together".

Chairman Rangel also made note of the newly created "Drug Czar" position in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and emphasized the role the Congress expected the drug coordinator to play in foreign policy formulation to insure that narcotics control receives the priority it deserves.

Mr. Rangel discussed with the parliamentarians the similarities between the United States and Andean nations as to why certain segments of our populations become dependent on drugs either as growers, processors or users. Poverty, few educational opportunities, lack of economic advancement, and an absence of hope for the future all combine to make the rewards of the drug trade or drug use attractive to many. The Chairman stressed the importance of expanding opportunities for the underclasses throughout the Hemisphere as part of the overall effort to break the power of the drug trafficking organizations.

Chairman Rangel concluded his opening remarks by stating that it is important that interparliamentary dialogues continue between the Andean nations and the United States, and that we work together in our short periods in office "to stop the pain inflicted by drug abuse and express our views in this effort to save democracy."

Congressman Gilman said that he was very pleased to be participating in discussions with the Andean Parliament again and that he is sure that these talks will be as productive and useful as the ones held in Washington last year. Mr. Gilman remarked that the Washington meeting participants produced a joint declaration calling for action to reduce both the supply and demand for drugs and for a hemispheric drug summit. Mr. Gilman expressed his hope that some of the worthy initiatives discussed could be "soon implemented."

Congressman Gilman reported that some United States analysts believe that the drug cartels, having saturated the United States market, are beginning to focus their efforts on exploiting the European and Latin American markets. Bazuco, a cheap, smokable and highly toxic form of cocaine, is already widely available in Latin America. Mr. Gilman commented that "wherever drugs are produced, processed, or trafficked, drug abuse is found."

Mr. Gilman stated that it is important to fight drugs from the grass roots, which as parliamentarians, they all represent. He urged the Andean nations to "join the United States in supporting the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for its important work in crop substitution and in other areas."

Mr. Ortiz, a Member of the Armed Services Committee, said that the military's technology, including radar equipment, intelligence, and communications assets should be used in support of civilian law enforcement to advance the war against drugs.

Congressman Inhofe expressed his pleasure at being able to attend this meeting with his Andean counterparts and stressed how important it was for us all to cooperate closely in our common struggle against drug trafficking and drug abuse.

Milos Acalay, Executive Secretary of the Andean Parliament, welcomed the U.S. Congressmen and expressed delight that the last meeting between the Andean and the American legislatures in Washington in June, 1985 was so successful. He added that the

joint declaration produced at that meeting was very positively received.

A Bolivian representative began the discussion by stating that the problem of cocaine is an economic, social, political, and moral problem. The economic situation has led many into coca production. To eliminate this production, crop substitution is essential. He said that the problem cannot be faced without the cooperation and intervention of the international community. He asked the U.S. representatives to keep in mind the individual realities of each of the Andean nations. Bolivia's political will, he said, has been demonstrated. But we must make sure that eradication efforts do not bring about a social and economic crisis.

An Ecuadorean representative suggested that it is poverty which leads to both drug production and drug consumption. He also stated that in the struggle against drugs there must be respect for national sovereignty. Another Ecuadorean participant said that few realize the scope of the drug problem. Colombia has had many judges killed and recently Ecuador has had a judge murdered.

Congressman Rangel responded that the United States no longer has the luxury of believing that drug-related killings of government officials only occurs in Latin America. He pointed to the case of a New York Policeman (Patrolman Byrne) who was assassinated while guarding a witness in a narcotics case.

Congressman Gilman said that in fighting drugs we are battling a common enemy and fighting as allies. The international drug cartels don't limit their illegal and violent activities because of national boundaries. If we mean what we say about ridding the world of drugs, we must tear down the walls of sovereignty.

Congressman Ortiz added that the drug traffickers have no respect for human life. When we are at war, we must utilize everything available to protect human life.

Chairman Rangel told the Andean delegates that the U.S. has changed its law to allow the National Guard to become more involved in fighting drugs. He said that this was a very difficult decision, but when it comes to drugs our backs are against the wall. We are already suffering more casualties, due to drug-related crime and violence, than we had during the Vietnam war. He added that the U.S. recognizes the need for crop substitution and the need to be mindful of the welfare of the peasants.

An Ecuadorean representative said that the drug trafficking is directly tied to Ecuador's severe foreign debt. Ecuador dedicates 50 percent of its resources to debt payment.

Mr. Inhofe expressed an appreciation for the Andean nations' struggle with debt, pointing out that the United States, whose national debt has tripled in the last ten years, also has a debt problem. Mr. Inhofe added that even if demand reduction were successful there would still be an urgent need for crop substitution. Therefore crop substitution would be forced by demand reduction alone and that they should start working on the program immediately.

A Colombian representative stated that today it is agreed that drugs are a multifaceted problem. He said that poverty is both the cause and the consequence of drug production. It is a vicious cycle. He expressed growing concern about the cooperation between guerrilla groups and drug traffickers.

A Peruvian representative stated that members of the Andean Parliament have tried to submit to their national parliaments a broad panorama of approaches to combatting drugs. There is an effort being made to prepare model anti-drug legislation which would include some of the elements of the U.S. drug bill. He added that we must focus on the particular problems of each country. In Peru there are 20,000 hectares of coca grown for traditional consumption, but 300,000 for illicit use. The area where this illicit crop is grown is not under government control so it is impossible to begin a crop substitution program. We must approach the problem by building schools, utilities, and providing water service.

The members of the Andean Parliament and the United States' Congressional Delegation agreed that the meeting had been informative and productive. Both sides expressed the desire to meet again in the near future and the prospect of regular meetings was viewed positively by all present. In conclusion, all agreed that real progress in the struggle against drug trafficking and drug abuse can only be achieved if the nations and the peoples of the Americas commit themselves to fighting the common enemy of drugs.

RECOMMENDATIONS—THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

1. The United States Congress should continue its dialogue with the Andean Parliament. These meetings have proved to be very productive as part of the development of an effective regional strategy in the Andes to combat drug trafficking.

2. The concept of a Western Hemispheric drug summit developed out of discussions at the Sixth Semi-Annual Andean Parliament held in Paipa, Colombia in 1987. The proposal still has strong support in the Andean Parliament. The Bush Administration should begin discussions with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to implement the provisions of Section 4104 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 which calls upon the President to convene the summit.

3. The United States should be supportive of the efforts of the Andean Parliament in drafting uniform laws to assist the Andean regional effort against drug trafficking. The Department of Justice should share its expertise in the areas of money laundering controls, asset seizure and forfeiture, conspiracy theory, and precursor chemical regulation to assist the Andean nations in this effort.

4. Economic development and debt renegotiation are important considerations in the future ability of the Andean nations to develop effective crop substitution and narcotic eradication programs. United States policymakers must be mindful of these considerations when working with the Andean nations in developing a regional narcotics control strategy.

5. Although not discussed in the meeting with Ambassador Alcalay, the idea to create an INTERPOL-type organization for Latin America was mentioned by our Embassy personnel. INTERPOL, which is located in Lyons, France, is an international anti-crime organization of law enforcement agencies located throughout the world. One of its primary functions is to gather, exchange, and disseminate information to its member law enforcement agencies.

Recommendation.—The Narcotics Select Committee should discuss the idea of creating an INTERPOL-type organization for Latin

America at its next meeting with Ambassador Alcalay, with representatives of the Andean Parliament, and with other leaders of Latin America.

EMBASSY TEAM BRIEFING

The delegation was briefed by Ambassador Richard Holwill, Deputy Chief of Mission Hal Eisner, Economic Counselor Gordon Jones, Political Counselor Hugh Simon, Narcotics Control Officer Gary Williams, A.I.D. Director Frank Almaguer, Public Affairs Officer Gerald Waters, Information Officer Pamela Corey-Archer, and DEA agents Stephen Moran, Fred Duncan, and Jim Mabromatos.

Civilian rule has existed in Ecuador since 1979. A President is limited to a single term of 4 years. While legislators are allowed to serve multiple terms, the legislators are not allowed to have successive terms.

The new Ecuadorian President, Rodrigo Borja, was sworn into office on August 10, 1988, after two intense political rounds. The President is the founder of the Ecuadorian Democratic Left Party with a center-left platform. It is the only party with support in every region of the nation.

The United States enjoys close and friendly relationships with the Borja Administration as with the previous constitutionally elected governments.

The Embassy believes the President to be a man of integrity who is committed to honest government. Senior Ecuadorian government officials who have been implicated in illegal activities have been quickly dismissed to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

The Borja government assumed office amid a rapidly worsening economy. The fiscal deficit was estimated at about 16 percent of total Gross Domestic Product [GDP]. Ecuador's oil trade suffered not only from the drop in oil prices in the 80's, but from the ruptured oil pipeline that resulted from a major earthquake in 1987.

Ecuador does maintain a narrow trade surplus. However, this is due largely to the fact that imports are strictly limited. Disbursements from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank have ceased because of arrearages in debt payments. Ecuador is considered one of the least cooperatives of all debtor countries. The Embassy is hopeful that the new government will move on debt policy and feels that innovative debt rescheduling is vital to Ecuador's long-term economic health.

The United States is the largest bilateral development assistance donor to Ecuador, providing about $30 million in FY 89 through A.I.D. In addition, the U.S. supplies $4 million in M.A.P. funds and $1 million in narcotics control assistance.

Ecuador has no historic or cultural tradition of coca cultivation and use, and has taken a strong stance against narcotics trafficking and production. In the early 1980's drug traffickers attempted to start up coca cultivation in areas along the Ecuadorian border with Colombia and Peru. However, the Ecuadorian National Police, with United States support, immediately moved into action and eradicated much of the crop. Thus the drug traffickers never really got a foothold in Ecuador, nor were they able to establish a base of support among the campesinos.

Ecuador remains a major transit point for precursor chemicals into the Andean region and for cocaine out of the region and for cocaine out of the region into the world market.

In 1988 the Ecuadorian National Police confiscated 1,600 55-gallon drums of precursor chemicals. It is believed that these chemicals were destined for Colombia. They would have processed 16,000 kgs of cocaine.

There were a number of major seizures of cocaine shipments that originated on Ecuadorian vessels in 1988. These included seizures in Panama (309 kgs), Spain (350 kgs), Miami (264 kgs), Port Everglades (1,300 kgs), and New York (3 tons). It is estimated that 30–50 metric tons of cocaine transit Ecuador every year.

The commitment of the Ecuadorian government to combatting narcotics trafficking is very strong. While there have been some instances of trafficking, using intimidation tactics and bribes, the Embassy views the government and the police as generally honest. If there is a weak link, they believe it lies in the judiciary. There are allegations of judges and jailors accepting bribes for dismissing cases, allowing prisoners to escape, etc.

The Director of the Narcotics Unit in the National Police, Col. Gustavo Gallegos, is held in high esteem. A dedicated, honest and fearless law enforcement officer, he has seen to the arrest of 3 major Ecuadorian narcotics traffickers, including the first two arrests from the biggest drug trafficking family in Ecuador: Manuel Reyes Cuevar who has been in jail for 3 years, Jorge Reyes Torres who was released by a judge (the judge was subsequently fired, although it was never disclosed for what reasons); and Ralph Abramson, a major smuggler of precursor chemicals whose case has not yet gone to trial.

The Drug Enforcement Administration representatives in Ecuador consider their working relationship with the Ecuadorian police to be very good. They are also developing good cooperation with the military units involved in narcotics control. However, they indicated that there is a strong rivalry between the police and the military which hampers narcotics control efforts.

The DEA supported riverine operation which patrols the water routes frequently used for narcotics smuggling is part of Operation Snowcap. Presently the operation is mostly conducted by Ecuadorian narcotics police, but there have been attempts to also involve the Ecuadorian Navy as well as the Customs Service. The Embassy is encouraging as many Ecuadorian agencies as possible to be a part of this operation to strengthen interagency cooperation.

In spite of strict gun control laws, there are ample supplies of automatic weapons and handguns in the illicit market. Many of these guns are U.S. manufactured. The riverine operation has netted a number of illegal firearms.

Intelligence gathering and dissemination skills, including computer skills, are gradually being acquired by narcotics enforcement personnel. The DEA has provided intelligence gathering training to several narcotics enforcement agents. Several agents visited the Joint Information Coordination Center in the Dominican Republic and returned very impressed and excited about the possibility of establishing a similar network in Ecuador. To date, progress is slow but steady. The narcotics police have been provided 3 computer ter-

minals and have been learning how to create a data base. There has also been some discussion about an INTERPOL operation like the European model. The delegation lauds these efforts.

U.S.A.I.D. is in the midst of a 2-year, $1.6 million anti-narcotics program. This program provides assistance for the development of drug education and prevention programs as well as drug treatment and rehabilitation. While the drug abuse problem in Ecuador is considered nominal compared to the abuse problem in the United States, the delegation was pleased to see an interest and commitment to stopping the problem before it becomes too pervasive to control.

The delegation was pleased to learn that the Ecuadorian press has been very supportive of narcotics control efforts. The press has publicized the terror and devastation caused by narcotics traffickers in neighboring countries. It has also publicized achievements made in the United States. One of the television stations has been running an anti-narcotics campaign which is still ongoing despite an effort to intimidate the producer. The delegation lauds the press for its courage and honesty in its reporting on the narcotics situation within the country, the region, and throughout the hemisphere.

Recommendations—Ecuador

1. There is presently very little Ecuadorian narcotics law enforcement cooperation with either neighboring Peru or Colombia. The Embassy has encouraged the Ecuadorian government to work with its neighbors on this common problem. The delegation believes that transnational nature of drug trafficking requires a transnational response, and likewise also encourages Ecuador to cooperate with its neighbors.

2. The Ecuadorian Military Customs Police established a detector dog program in 1988. The program was initiated with the assistance of the Ecuadorian national airlines, the United Kingdom and the United States. While the dogs are presently being used at airports, the delegation would encourage expansion for cargo inspection.

3. Ecuadorian law does permit assets associated with illegal activities to be seized and forfeited. The proceeds from the sale of the forfeited items are distributed to the Ministers of Justice and Health. Most of the items are automobiles which could be utilized for police work.

However, the police force is under the Minister of Government and Police. This poses the problem that has been discussed in the United States: when the law enforcement agencies which are tasked with the arrests and seizures of property do not share in the proceeds, it eliminates the incentive to devote a lot of time and energy to those cases.

The delegation commends the Ecuadorian legislature for its asset seizure law, but encourages the legislature to consider including the Ministry of Government and Police in the asset redistribution. Sharing assets forfeited with the law enforcement units that make the seizures provides a great incentive for those units.

4. The delegation found that there is a great need for increased control of precursor chemicals. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988

provides new strict regulations for precursor chemicals. The United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted in Vienna in December 1988, has very strong language concerning the regulation of precursor chemicals. The delegation would urge the Secretary of State to encourage other nations to expeditiously sign, ratify and enforce this convention.

5. The delegation noted that while Ecuadorian law has restrictions concerning precursor chemicals, when such chemicals are seized, by law, they must be put on the market at auction. There are no provisions to ensure that the purchasers of the chemicals will use them for legitimate purposes. This would appear contrary to the intent of the law, and delegation would encourage their Ecuadorian colleagues to review this law with a view toward improving its effectiveness.

6. A useful law enforcement tool that the Ecuadorians might wish to explore would be to enact conspiracy legislation. The delegation understands that Napoleonic law does not carry any provisions for conspiracy charges. However, Italy and other Napoleonic law countries have had to make adjustments in their legal codes to enable their law enforcement agencies to prosecute the complex and dangerous criminal organizations that have threatened their societies. The delegation urges the Ecuadorian government to consider conspiracy legislation and urges our Embassy to provide any necessary information or assistance to them on this subject.

7. The Embassy informed the delegation that discussions were underway for an agreement between the military Customs Police and the U.S. Customs Service. The agreement would provide for the acceptance by both parties of full testimony and evidence developed by the other party: The delegation lauded this effort and encouraged further negotiations.

8. Apparently there is interest in a mutual legal assistance treaty between Ecuador and the United States, but as yet the United States Justice/State Department negotiating team has not had the chance to visit Ecuador. The delegation strongly urges the State Department and Justice Department to move expeditiously in developing a dialog on this important subject.

9. In the sparsely populated eastern area, there are airstrips for the transportation of legitimate products. These airstrips are believed to also be used for the illicit transportation of cocaine. However, Ecuador does not have the communications equipment, aircraft, or appropriately trained personnel to monitor those airstrips. They must prove they are used illegally in order to close them down. The delegation urges INM to make aircraft from its airwing available to Ecuador and to assist in providing the necessary training for Ecuadorian personnel and communications equipment to assist the Ecuadorian efforts to close down these airstrips.

Meeting with President Rodrigo Borja

On the morning of March 3, 1989, the delegation met with Ecuadorean President Rodrigo Borja at the Presidential Palace. Also attending the meeting were Minister of Government Andres Vallejo,

United States Ambassador Richard Holwill, and Deputy Chief of Mission Adolph Eisner.

President Borja took office in August 1988. He is a member of the Democratic Left Party, which he helped found in 1968. Borja ran unsuccessfully for the Presidency twice (1984, 1978) before winning on his third attempt last year. A lawyer and political scientist, he has served in the Ecuadorean Congress and in positions in the Executive Branch.

The President opened the meeting by stating that while his government has only been in office 6 months and faces many economic and social problems, he believes that the economic reforms his administration has put in place have already achieved some success. Borja pointed out that the deficit has been reduced from 16 percent to 5 percent of GNP; the exchange rate with the dollar has risen from 570 sucres to 530 sucres and that they have recovered half of their international reserves.

A major economic goal is the reduction of inflation. President Borja pointed out that inflation grew uncontrollably during the prior administration and that his goal was to bring it down to 30 percent annually. He stated that the inflation rates were 5.9, 5.3, and 5.8 for December, January, and February respectively.

President Borja cautioned the delegation that economic success for Ecuador will come about only through a "mixed program" that recognizes the unique problems that face developing nations. He stated that economic growth cannot be "prescribed by the International Monetary Fund," and that market economic theories are not particularly good models for underdeveloped countries. He pointed out that Ecuador is a small market country with many monopolies controlling various industries. The President underscored the fact that the government must step in to set prices in many areas because of this economic reality, or else too heavy a burden would be placed on consumers.

President Borja called himself a "neo-Keynesian" and that interference by the state is needed in market affairs to insure a balanced economic picture.

Concerning narcotics control, President Borja stated that his government is prepared to remain in the fight against drug trafficking and to take all necessary steps to insure that Ecuador does not become a major drug trafficking link. He stated that "We have the firm will to fight which we consider to be the scourge of mankind." The President noted that there was still time in his country to stop the advance of the drug traffickers and prevent them from getting a foothold in Ecuador. Borja stated that his government has already seen some evidence of attempts by drug traffickers to obtain political and financial influence in the country. He informed the delegation that Ecuador has already taken steps to prevent this from happening. The President stated that "We must stop them now without any hesitation".

Borja told the delegation that he supported the idea of a Western Hemispheric summit on drug abuse and control to be called by President Bush, but added that other issues should be included in the discussion.

The President also pointed out that he was mindful of the possible link between political insurgency and drug trafficking and the

many problems this type of alliance has caused in other neighboring nations. He stated that he is attempting to encourage a small insurgency called the "Alfaro Lives" to put down their arms and engage in a public dialogue with the government. Borja stated that it is his intention to resolve this problem before it grows.

Concerning the foreign debt issue, President Borja said it is a major financial and social problem that is preventing the Government from meeting internal social needs. He indicated that the far political left in his country uses the issue to advocate a non-payment of the indebtedness. Borja claimed that this position "plays to the masses throughout Latin America". The President stated that both lenders and debtors must find an equitable solution to the debt problem that do not "put in risk" the democratic institutions of developing nations. He pointed out that his government does not support the idea of non-payment, but that the nation's financial reserves must grow before they repay their indebtedness. He noted that Ecuador now pays 60 to 70 percent of its export earnings to service its debt. Borja also claimed that the banks must make some sacrifices on the debt problem because in many cases they pressured developing countries to accept loans without concern as to how they were to be used.

Chairman Rangel in response stated that the efforts of Ecuador and the Borja Administration to control drug trafficking and drug abuse had not gone unnoticed by the international community. Mr. Rangel stated "if a nation like Ecuador is placed in jeopardy because of drug trafficking, then we are all in jeopardy." The Chairman pointed out to the President that the main objective of the delegation's visit to Quito was to continue the excellent dialogue between the United States Congress and the Andean Parliament on narcotics control issues.

Commenting on the debt issue, Mr. Rangel pointed out that many of the root causes of drug abuse in both Latin America and in the United States lie in the fact that many live in impoverished conditions without hope. He pointed to the urban violence in many cities in the United States as proof that drug violence is not limited to any one country and that the tragedy that has befallen Colombia "is a nightmare for us all."

Chairman Rangel noted that Ecuador is a good example of what a nation could do to effectively fight drug production and smuggling and that it was making a meaningful contribution to the international effort. Mr. Rangel closed his remarks by noting that we leave Ecuador "as stronger friends."

Mr. Gilman told the President that he was pleased to see that the Members of the Andean Parliament were discussing how they could develop a regional strategy and make the best use of limited resources. He noted that it would be helpful to mesh the goals of the Andean Parliament and United States narcotics control objectives. Mr. Gilman outlined for President Borja the key international narcotics control provisions in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988; including the call for a Western Hemispheric Summit on drug control, an international criminal court, the development of a regional strategy to combat drug trafficking in Latin America, and the feasibility of a regional drug strike force.

Mr. Gilman also pointed out the provisions of the 1988 law that address precursor chemical control, and those elements of U.S. law that allow the use of a conspiracy theory to prosecute drug trafficking offenses.

At the close of the meeting with President Borja, the members presented to him a summary of the provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL, CHAIRMAN, SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL, BEFORE THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT, MARCH 2, 1989

On behalf of my fellow members of the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, we are delighted to be here at the invitation of President Lucero. It is our honor to be with you once again representing the Congress of the United States.

With me are Congressmen Benjamin Gilman of New York, Solomon Ortiz of Texas, and James Inhofe of Oklahoma.

This session of the Andean Parliament offers an excellent opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern with our legislative colleagues. The United States and the Andean nations share a rich heritage of friendship and cooperation. Our relationship has grown broader and deeper in recent years as we seek to strengthen our democratic institutions while improving cooperation on anti-narcotics and economic issues.

The United States has continued its efforts to reduce drug trafficking and consumption. Building on the comprehensive approach created in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, last year the Congress passed another omnibus drug abuse law that expands our previous efforts.

We continue our attack on the criminal syndicates involved in drug trafficking and money laundering by increasing penalties and putting more resources into our enforcement agencies.

We continue to increase our efforts to reduce the demand for illegal drugs in the United States by increasing drug abuse treatment capability and expanding drug prevention and education efforts.

We have established new penalties directed at those individuals convicted of using drugs.

We have started a concerted effort to eliminate drug abuse in the workplace and require Federal contractors and grantees to certify that they have taken appropriate steps to make their workplaces drug-free.

We have taken an important step to improve the Federal strategy to combat drug abuse by establishing a full-time Cabinet-level Director of National Drug Control Policy to coordinate the Federal effort.

Of most importance to the delegates to this conference are the provisions of the new law which enhance international narcotics control efforts, particularly in this hemisphere.

—The new law urges our President to convene as soon as possible an International Conference on "Combating Illegal Drug Production, Trafficking, and Use in the Western Hemisphere", inviting heads of States and appropriate high ranking officials from every government in the Western Hemisphere.

—We call on our Secretary of State to consult with our American neighbors to create an integrated regional plan to fight the international cocaine trade.

—Given the power of the international drug traffickers, and their threat to the national sovereignty, public health, domestic law and order of all affected nations, Congress has instructed the President to direct the U.S. Ambassador to the O.A.S. to explore the idea of Latin American regional anti-narcotics force and regional strategy. Congress stated its belief that the personnel for such a force be provided by those nations facing the most serious threat from drug trafficking organizations, with the United States providing equipment, training and support.

These are among the suggestions made by the U.S. Congress for more effective international narcotics control in our hemisphere. They are by no means the final answer to cooperation in our hemisphere on drug matters, we seek your thoughts and suggestions about these proposals. Successful efforts in the area of international

drug control will only come about when we achieve mutually agreed upon solutions to these problems.

We now know that we cannot successfully overcome the narcotics problem alone. Moreover, we now know that there is no simple "demand" or "supply" answer to this problem; the problem is one of illicit drugs and those who ruthlessly traffic in them.

I know that you share my view of the danger drug abuse presents to the public health and national security to our societies. Drug trafficking and its related terrorist activities are increasingly financed and operated by highly organized criminal organizations, which through violence, extortion and intimidation corrupt and threaten the very core of our democratic institutions. They peddle poison that kills our children; they have killed or tried to intimidate our public officials, judges, police, diplomats, and even journalists.

Unless we as duly elected representatives of our people can come together—to work together—to fight together—there is no hope for our children or for future generations.

The United States stands ready to assist the Andean States in the fight against drug trafficking. Through mutually beneficial trade policies, economic and technical assistance, the exchange of intelligence, extradition treaties, and crop substitution programs, together we can create a climate that can defeat the drug trafficking organizations. We also wish to extend our help in developing effective drug abuse treatment and education programs to respond to drug use by the peoples of the Andean nations.

The United States must extend its helping hand. We are in this fight together, and we must cooperate. The drug traffickers have no respect for our borders or our sovereignty. Let us work together to unite in a common effort against drug abuse. Such an effort will strengthen the health, welfare and security of our nations and their peoples.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN A. GILMAN OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS BEFORE THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT QUITO, ECUADOR, MARCH 1989

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to join the distinguished chairman of our House Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, Congressman Charles Rangel, on whose committee I serve as a senior member, in again attending the sessions of the Andean Parliament. I want to thank the distinguished President of the Ecuadorian Congress and President of the Organizing Committee of the Andean Parliament, Dr. Wilfredo Lucero, for inviting us to these proceedings. I also want to commend your distinguished Executive Secretary, Ambassador Milos Alcalay and his colleagues for their efforts over the years in fostering meetings between members of the Andean Parliament and Members of the United States Congress. These meetings have been most useful in helping to develop a regional drug strategy for the Americas.

As a senior member of the House Select Narcotics Committee, I continue to believe that the illicit production, trafficking and consumption of drugs are one of the most serious issues that must be addressed by the international community. In this regard the Andean Parliament plays a crucial role in enhancing regional cooperation in fighting this deadly blight upon our world.

The drug problem continues to worsen. Coca production in the Andes, as well as opium production in Southeast Asia and marijuana production in the United States, continues to rise. Moreover, we are confronted by ever more potent forms of illicit narcotics, which makes this tragic problem even more difficult to deal with. *Crack*—processed cocaine, which can be smoked—is infiltrating our cities and our suburbs. Crack, which is highly addictive, even more so than "regular" cocaine (cocain hydrochloride), has fueled an increase in drug-related crime and violence throughout the United States and elsewhere.

There are some U.S. analysts who believe that the drug cartels, having saturated the United States market, are beginning to focus their efforts on exploiting the European and Latin American Markets. In Europe we must bear in mind that the international drug trafficking syndicates will perceive a relaxation of the Intra-European border crossing requirements in 1992 as an important opportunity to intensify their drug trafficking operations. In Latin America, basuco, a cheap, smokable and highly toxic form of cocaine, is now widely available.

We are all aware of the truth that wherever drugs are found, drug abuse is also found. The U.S. and the Andean nations are both producers and consumers of deadly drugs. In communities throughout the world, too many families have been impacted by the tragedy of drug abuse and drug-related violent crime. My country

is committed to working side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with the Andean nations in order to solve our common problem.

It is essential that regional anti-drug strategies be formulated and implemented as part of a global effort to combat drugs. This body should encourage a high level regional anti-drug strategy conference to move us toward this important goal.

In June of 1988 Representatives of the Andean Parliament met with Members of the United States Congress in Washington, D.C. The meetings resulted in a joint declaration in which our Congress pledged its support to the efforts of the Andean Parliament to coordinate and harmonize anti-drug legislation in the subregion. That is one of the reasons why our delegation is here today—to reinforce that pledge and to examine how anti-drug legislation can be better implemented.

The declaration also urged the the presidents of our respective nations to arrange a summit meeting to develop a joint strategy to combat the illicit production, trafficking and consumption of drugs.

The idea for a summit meeting of the Presidents of the Americas was generated by the Andean Parliament. It is an idea that Chairman Rangel and I, along with members of our Narcotics Select Committee, successfully incorporated into our Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and one that we are urging President Bush to explore with his counterparts in the Americas.

The Omnibus Anti-Drug Act, which was signed into law by President Reagan last November, comprehensively addresses the need to dramatically cut the demand, in addition to the supply, of drugs. For fiscal year 1989, $2.8 billion in additional funding has been authorized, with nearly $1 billion included in the bill as supplemental appropriations.

With respect to international cooperation, our new 1988 Omnibus Anti-Drug Act underscores our Nation's interest in working closely, both bilaterally and multilaterally, with our allies around the world. The Congress has called for negotiations to establish an international drug force to pursue and apprehend major drug traffickers as well as for a western hemisphere drug summit and an international criminal court to expedite the prosecution of international drug criminals.

Our anti-drug legislation also calls upon our Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters to seek the establishment of a regional anti-narcotics training center in the Caribbean. Furthermore, last December, our House Select Committee on Narcotics just returned from a eight-nation study mission of the Caribbean and Central America where we found that those countries are fully aware of the serious threat that drug abuse and drug trafficking pose to their citizens and their institutions and they are prepared to fight this threat.

There are some other parts of our Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act that could dramatically impact on international drug trafficking. Strict new controls have been placed on chemicals produced in the United States which are used in processing illegal drugs. This aspect of our anti-drug action is particularly important. In addition, there are new regulations governing the reporting of currency transactions and legal changes to prevent money laundering.

The United States has pledged to contribute $2 million to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control [UNFDAC]. Only 55 nations, out of 159, contributed a meager $34 million in 1987 to UNFDAC for a global effort to combat the international drug syndicates. This organization, because of its multilateral orientation, can work closely with some countries, which for various reasons, might reject bilateral cooperation. We encourage all nations to contribute to this useful, effective program.

International organizations such as the Andean Parliament, the European Parliament, the Organization of American States, and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control [UNFDAC] play an important role both in educating our citizens to the threat posed by drugs and in combatting this difficult global problem.

Mr. Chairman, we look forward to working closely with our colleagues in the Andean Parliament in helping to create a world where our citizens are no longer endangered by drugs and by the crime, violence, and tragedy that always follows in their wake.

VII Periodo Ordinario DeSesiones "Por La Erradicacion De La Pobreza Absoluta"—Febrero 27-Marzo 4 de 1989

(Parlamento Andino, Quito, Ecuador)

PARTICIPANTES COMISION VII

Diputado Jorge Sáchez (Presidente), Perú
Diputado Dr. Oswaldo Alvarez Paz (Relator), Venezuela

Senador Dr. Miguel Santamaría Dávalia, Colombia
Diputado Dr. Diego Torres Barreno, Ecuador (Principal)
Diputado Dr. Guido Camacho, Bolivia
Diputado Dr. Eloy Mueckay Bazurto, Ecuador (Alterno)

OBSERVADORES

Senador Javier Martínez Higueras, España
Senador Dr. José Luis Aguilera, España

Fundacion Nuestros Jovenes

Javier Luna, Ecuador
Desire Castro, Ecuador
Ramiro Celi, Ecuador

ASESORES

Dr. Miguel Sánchez Méndez, Colombia
Lcda. María Elena Torres, Ecuador
Dr. Miguel Palacios G., Ecuador (Procurador General del Estado)

INVITADOS ESPECIALES

María Cristina Jarrín, Ecuador (Procuraduría)
Remigio Poveda,
Franklin Zambrano,
Kleber Espinosa,
Secretario: Dr. Vicente Nuñez
Asistente: Lcdo. Rodrigo Silva
Secretaria Sra. Lourdes Velásquez

JOINT DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL, THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, NARCOTICS AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS, THE SENATE CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMITTEE AT A MEETING IN WASHINGTON, DC ON JUNE 21, 1988 WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE CENTER FOR DEMOCRACY

Recognizing the mutual interest of the United States of America and the nations of Andean America in the reduction of illegal consumption, production and trafficking of drugs and the menace that organized narco-trafficking represents for the security and the continuation of democracy in our governments.

We underscore the importance of declaring the illegal production, traffic and use of drugs as a crime against humanity.

We, the signers of this document, pledge to meet yearly in order to define agreements to halt the illegal consumption, production and traffic of drugs, and other topics of common interest.

Our nations must define and propose specific goals in the upcoming years for the elimination of the illegal consumption of cocaine and other drugs and for the eradication and or substitution of illegal crops that can be used for the production of illegal drugs.

The goal must be to expeditiously eliminate the consumption of drugs in all nations, and an equal elimination of the production of illegal coca leaf, marijuana, opium and psychotropic substances in all nations.

We exhort our countries to study and adopt concrete measures to control funds, goods, and other items that have their origins in the illicit traffic of drugs, including money laundering and any other transaction that tends to hide the illicit origins.

The Congress of the United States of America pledges its support to the efforts of the Andean Parliament for the coordination and harmonization of anti-drug legislation in the subregion.

We urge the respective presidents of our nations to arrange a summit meeting to develop a joint strategy to deal with the subject matter of this declaration.

We agree in underscoring that all nations should cooperate in providing assistance in order to establish an international strategy and inter-American mechanisms for cooperation in the fight against the illegal production, traffic and use of drugs.

WASHINGTON, DC, *June 21, 1988.*

[Decision No.]

ON THE CREATION OF THE COMMISSIONS FOR THE ECONOMIC, LEGAL, SOCIAL, COMMUNICATION AND PLANNING AREAS IN THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

Whereas, in the conviction that the problem of the prevention of the trafficking and unlawful consumption of drugs affects many sectors of activities in the countries of the area,

In the need to reach a global and complete analysis of the problem, after analysis of the multiple aspects that determine the illegal trafficking of drugs,

Convinced of the urgency of holding meetings where each one of the generic subjects into which the work can be divided is analyzed,

It decides, to hold five meetings of the Seventh Commission to deal with a specific topic at the first four and at the fifth to indicate policies for planning and action as a result of the analysis of the conclusions of the four previous ones,

The subjects that should be treated at those meetings shall be:

1. Economic: which includes aspects such as the financial, technological and fiscal, as well as crop substitution or unlawful use of them.

2. The legal subject, referring to existing legislation and proposals of the group of legal advisors in search of a possible unification of legal norms referring to the drug trafficking in the area.

3. The social, which includes the analysis of the impact of the problem on public health and the quality of living of the regions affected by unlawful drug production. It also includes the study of alternatives for prevention, control of trafficking, and rehabilitation of drug addicts, using technical and scientific advances in the subject.

4. In communication: it will deal with the way to utilize the mass media in the frontal attack against drugs so that within these ethical norms and those of social solidarity, campaigns will begin to discourage potential producers, traffickers or consumers.

5. That of planning, where a careful analysis will be made of the conclusions of the four previous meetings, in order to project joint and coherent action in order to attack the problem with effective means, calling for solidarity and the effective support of the Andean peoples, of their governments and public or private, national, regional, or foreign entities.

WILFRIDO LUCERO BOLAÑOS,
President, Andean Parliament.
CARLOS JARAMILLO,
Secretary General, Andean Parliament.
MILOS ALCALAY,
Executive Secretary, Andean Parliament.

[Decision No.]

ACCESSION TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION OF 1988

THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

Whereas, on December 20, 1988 the Member Countries of the Andean Parliament were signers of a United Nations Convention against the illicit trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic agents.

The important decisions contained in it represent a very positive step for committing all countries to the struggle against this unlawful /../, under the principles of shared responsibility and sovereign equality, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of each State,

The philosophy of the Convention is in accordance with the positions that for years the Andean Parliament has maintained.

It decides, to urge the Parliament of the Member Countries to ratify the U.N. Convention signed on December 20, 1988.

To make an appeal to the Governments to take the necessary steps for the application of the U.N. Convention.

Designate the Seventh Commission so that it will carry out the follow-up on the implementation of this Convention in the Member Countries.

WILFRIDO LUCERO BOLAÑOS,
President, Andean Parliament.
CARLOS JARAMILLO,
Secretary General, Andean Parliament.
MILOS ALCALAY,
Executive Secretary, Andean Parliament.

[Decision No.]

SUPPORT FOR THE RODRIGO LARA BONILLA AGREEMENT

THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

Whereas, the five Member Countries in 1986 signed the Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Agreement in order to coordinate policies aimed at the prevention of the use and repression of improper commerce of narcotics and psychotropics,

The entry into force of the Convention is necessary and in keeping with the efforts being made by all countries of the world to solve the scourge.

The Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Convention, which has as background Recommendation No. 93 of the Andean Parliament, the Declaration of Quito Against Drug Trafficking, of August 10, 1984; and the Declaration of New York against the Trafficking and Illicit Use of Drugs, of October 1, 1984, is a tool that can reinforce the actions that the Andean Parliament advances regarding the harmonization of legislation in the area of the struggle against the use, consumption and illicit trafficking of narcotics.

It decides, to issue an appeal to the Congress of Bolivia to ratify the Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Agreement so that it will be able to enter into force.

To propose to the governments of the Member Countries that they encourage the corresponding organizations to organize a Secretariat that will permit the prompt execution of the Agreement.

WILFRIDO LUCERO BOLAÑOS,
President, Andean Parliament.
CARLOS JARAMILLO,
Secretary General, Andean Parliament.
MILOS ALCALAY,
Executive Secretary, Andean Parliament.

[Decision No.]

ON RELATIONS WITH UNFDAC

THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

Whereas, in the last two years the Seventh Commission and the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control, through its Executive Secretary, have developed important programs in keeping with the decisions adopted in the Seventh Period in 1987,

The programs related to the implementation of the strategies contained in the documents signed by the Andean Parliament and various organizations around the internationalization of the prevention and struggle against drug trafficking should be continued,

It decides, to thank Mr. Giuseppe De Gennaro, Director of UNFDAC, for the technical and financial support given to the Andean Parliament for the undertaking of the activities of the Seventh Commission.

To urge UNFDAC and other organizations to continue, along with the Andean Parliament, to foster actions related to the eradication of the unlawful /.../ in the Andean area.

WILFRIDO LUCERO BOLAÑOS,
President, Andean Parliament.
CARLOS JARAMILLO,
Secretary General, Andean Parliament.
MILOS ALCALAY,
Executive Secretary, Andean Parliament.

[Decision No.]

On the Second Stage of Work of the Group of Andean Jurists

THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

Whereas, the work presented by Simon Bolivar Andean University through the Permanent Commission of Andean Jurists has been received satisfactorily,

This important contribution makes it possible to implement innovative policies in the area of unlawful trafficking of drugs and their abuse.

It is becoming indispensable to continue out Stage II of the work of the Permanent Commission of Andean Jurists.

It decides, to urge the national parliaments to take steps before international organizations for the realization of the Second Stage of work of legislative harmonization in the area of the fight against the unlawful trafficking of drugs and their abuse.

To congratulate the Andean University, /and/ the Permanent Commission of Andean Jurists for the work provided on legislative coordination in the area of the unlawful trafficking of drugs and their abuse.

To relay the decision to the authorities of the University and the Members of the Permanent Commission of Andean Jurists.

To report to the Chairman of the Commission its coordination with the Executive Secretariat of the publication of the work undertaken by the permanent Commission of Andean Jurists.

WILFRIDO LUCERO BOLAÑOS,
President, Andean Parliament.
CARLOS JARAMILLO,
Secretary General, Andean Parliament.
MILOS ALCALAY,
Executive Secretary, Andean Parliament.

[Decision No.]

To Support the Projects of UASB Before the Government of Italy

THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

Whereas, in Simon Bolivar Andean University the Group of Andean Jurists has been established to make a comparative study of the five national sets of legislation in matters related to the drug problem.

Said group has concluded the first phase of the study with important conclusions and recommendations for the harmonization of policies and juridical instruments of the five countries aimed at combatting this problem.

It is necessary to identify and achieve the necessary financing for the realization of that study.

It decides, to support the efforts being made by the President of Simon Bolivar Andean University, Dr. Julio Garret Aillon, before the government of Italy in order to obtain the financing necessary for the complementary realization of the study.

To ask the President of the Andean Parliament to address, jointly with the President of the Board of Directors of UASB and in the name of the Andean Parliament, various international organizations, governments and public and private institutions in order to achieve the financing required.

WILFRIDO LUCERO BOLAÑOS,
President, Andean Parliament.
CARLOS JARAMILLO,
Secretary General, Andean Parliament.
MILOS ALCALAY,
Executive Secretary, Andean Parliament.

[Decision No.]

On the Data Bank on Use and Unlawful Trafficking of Narcotics

THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

Whereas, UNESCO, in accordance with the Cooperative Agreement signed with the Andean Parliament, has provided advice for the setting up of a data bank on the use and unlawful trafficking of narcotics, and has considered its technical implementation in the framework of the "Andean Network of Inter-Parliamentary Data."

The Executive Secretariat has begun, with the advice of UNESCO, the development of a prototype database for the data bank on the use and unlawful trafficking of narcotics and has put at the disposal of the Parliament the CDS/ISIS software, in addition to the financial resources for training and the installation of the systems that are called for in the first stage of the Andean Information Science Network.

It decides, 1. That it is necessary to continue with the organization of the Data Bank on the Use and Unlawful Trafficking of Narcotics as it is an indispensable tool for the parliamentary action in this area.

2. The Executive Secretariat, in coordination with the Seventh Commission of the Andean Parliament, will define and design, together with UNESCO consultants, the contents and mechanisms, in a definitive project, for the distribution, installation, training, and use of the database on the use and unlawful trafficking of narcotics.

3. To allocate to the Executive Secretariat the resources requested in the project "Andean Network of Inter-Parliamentary Data" for the implementation of the first stage of the network, which will serve to support technically the data bank on the use and unlawful trafficking of narcotics.

4. The Executive Secretariat, in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Seventh Commission, shall seek the contacts with the various national and international organizations, which will allow the drawing up of agreements for the exchange of database specialized in the use and unlawful trafficking of narcotics.

WILFRIDO LUCERO BOLAÑOS,
President, Andean Parliament.
CARLOS JARAMILLO,
Secretary General, Andean Parliament
MILOS ALCALAY,
Executive Secretary, Andean Parliament.

[Recommendation No.]

On the Establishment of a Mechanism of Conversion of the Foreign Debt of the Andean Countries in Favor of Programs Against Drug Trafficking

THE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

Whereas, the fight against the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics requires a shared and efficient effort of the consumer and producer countries,

In spite of the significant financial and human resources aimed by the producer countries at the fight against unlawful drug trafficking in recent years, the eradication of this negative phenomenon has still not been possible,

It is indispensable to have greater financial and technical resources, through new and imaginative formulas that, used in a campaign of an integral nature, will allow an effective control and eradication of the illicit drug trafficking,

Some governments of consumer countries have approved domestic legal provisions to encourage through tax measures the purchase of part of the foreign debt of the coca-producing countries in order to turn it into resources aimed at organizations fighting illicit drug trafficking.

It decides, to support the establishment of a mechanism of conversion of the foreign debt of the Andean countries in favor of programs against drug trafficking, as a complementary measure to the current channeling of funds for that end.

To foster the necessary coordination and contacts between the governments of the consumer countries and the Andean countries interested in the establishment of said mechanism of conversion.

To recommend to the corresponding government institutions the timely adoption of the operative measures necessary in order to apply said mechanism.

WILFRIDO LUCERO BOLAÑOS,
President, Andean Parliament.
CARLOS JARAMILLO,
Secretary General, Andean Parliament.
MILOS ALCALAY,
Executive Secretary, Andean Parliament.

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